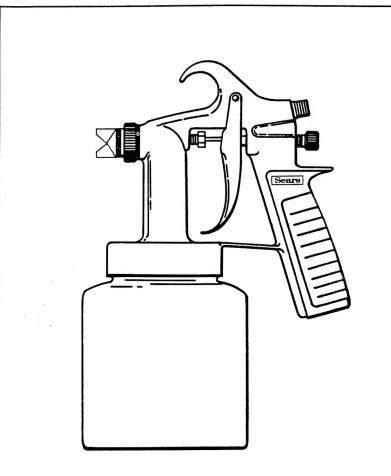


MODEL NO. 919.155100

IMPORTANT: Read the Safety Guidelines and All Instructions Carefully Before Operating.



**CRAFTSMAN SPRAY GUN** 

INSTALLATION OPERATION MAINTENANCE PARTS LIST

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# FULL ONE YEAR WARRANTY CRAFTSMAN SPRAY GUNS

If this Craftsman Spray Gun fails due to a defect in material or workmanship within one year from the date of purchase, RETURN IT TO THE NEAREST SEARS SERVICE CENTER/DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND SEARS WILL REPAIR IT, FREE OF CHARGE.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Dept. 698/731CR-W, Chicago, IL 60684

# **SAFETY GUIDELINES**

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand.

This information relates to YOUR SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS.

To help you recognize this information, we use the following symbols. Please read the manual and pay atention to those sections.

WARNING

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION - A HAZARD THAT *MIGHT* CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

CAUTION

Information for preventing damage to equipment.

Note

Information that you should pay special attention to.

ble - contact your material supplier.

**WARNING** 

# HAZARDS CAN OCCUR DURING NORMAL USE OF THIS EQUIPMENT. PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CHART

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CHART				
WHAT TO LOOK FOR	WHAT COULD HAPPEN	HOW TO PREVENT IT		
Flammable Spray Materials	When paints or materials are sprayed, they are broken into	Never spray near open flames or pilot lights in stoves or heaters.		
	very small particles and mixed with air. This will cause certain paints and materials to become	Never smoke while spraying.		
	extremely flammable.	Provide ample ventilation when spraying indoors.		
Toxic Vapors	Some paints and coatings may be harmful if inhaled or allowed to come into contact with skin or eyes.	Use a mask or respirator if there is a chance of inhaling toxic sprayed materials. Masks and respirators have limits and will only provide protection against some kinds and limited amounts of toxic materials. Read mask and respirator instructions carefully. Consult with a safety expert or industrial hygienist if you are not sure about the use of a certain mask or respirator.		
Compressed Air	Compressed air may propel dirt, metal shavings, etc. and possibly cause an injury.	Never point any nozzle or sprayer toward a person or part of the body.		
		Always wear safety goggles or glasses when spraying.		
Pressurized Parts	Certain parts are under pressure whenever the gun is connected to a pressurized air line. These parts may be propelled if the gun is disassembled.	Disconnect the gun from the air line, or completely depressurize the air line whenever the gun is to be disassembled.		
Explosion Hazard – Incompatible Materials	The solvents 1,1,1-Trichloro- ethane and Methylene Chloride can chemically react with the alu-	Read the label or data sheets for the material you intend to spray.		
	minum used in most spray equipment, and this gun and cup, to produce an explosion hazard.	<ol> <li>Do not use any type of spray coating material containing these solvents.</li> </ol>		
	p. 22300 an explosion hazard.	<ol><li>Do not use these solvents for equipment clean- ing or flushing.</li></ol>		
		3. If in doubt as to whether a material is compati-		

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### **SPRAY GUN**

is Craftsman Spray Gun is a bleeder type spray gun h an external mix air cap. The paint cup has a 1 art capacity. Air flow through the spray gun is continus, with only the flow of paint controlled by the trigrer. Bleeder operation is recommended when used h continuously running portable air compressors.

#### Note

This gun is designed for use with most finishing materials. It is not designed for use with corrosive or highly abrasive materials. Using these materials can lead to poor performance and/or failure of this product.

External Mix Air Cap – The air and material are mixed outside the air cap. This type of cap is best suited for quick drying paints, such as Latex, lacquers, etc.

Fluid/Fan adjustment – To increase volume of material, turn fluid needle adjusting screw (Ref #) counterclockwise. To decrease, turn clockwise. Increasing volume of material will also increase fan pattern size when using a fan pattern air cap.

#### PREPARATION FOR SPRAYING

s spray gun should be flushed with solvent prior to aying with paint.

e fluid needle packing (11) in this gun may be loose en received. Tighten the packing retainer (12) until it is and holds the fluid needle (8), then back off the king retainer (approx. 1/4 turn) until the fluid needle is to travel into the fluid tip (3).

Be sure the surface to be sprayed is dry and free of all dirt, grease, oil and loose paint. Mix and prepare the paint according to the manufacturer's instructions. The use of a Sears viscosimeter can be very helpful. Strain the material to be sprayed through a 60 to 90 mesh screen or equivalent.

Read and follow the safety precautions on page 4 before you begin.

#### **OPERATION**

Shut off fluid flow through gun by turning fluid needle adjusting screw (10) clockwise as far as it will go. Do not orce.

(eep the air pressure as low as possible. Set pressure o 40 psi as a starting point.

WARNING

RISK OF INJURY OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. DO NOT EXCEED 50 PSIG AT ANY TIME.

- Hold the trigger (5) back and gradually open the fluid needle adjusting screw (10) until a desired pattern is obtained.
- Trigger the gun quickly, one second on-off. Spray a small test pattern.
- 5. If the gun sprays too fast (runs or sags), lower the air and fluid pressure. If too slow, increase pressure. Adjust to balance pressure.

## **MAINTENANCE**

roughly clean the spray gun after each use.

urn off air supply, and remove cup from lid.

impty the material from cup and rinse with a clean olvent (thinner).

ill cup with solvent and attach to the lid assembly.

#### Note

Always clean with reduced air pressure. An air pressure no greater than 15 to 20 PSI will allow quick and thorough cleaning of the cup and gun.

- 4. Turn on the air supply and spray solvent through the spray gun. While spraying, shake the gun up and down to remove all excess material from the lid. Repeat Steps 1-4 above with a clean solvent until all traces of material are removed.
- 5. Turn off air supply to gun.
- To clean the vent orifice and interior of lid, the gun body assembly must be removed and wiped with solvent. This is easily accomplished by unscrewing the cup.
- Wipe the outside of the spray gun and cup with a solvent soaked cloth. DO NOT IMMERSE THE GUN IN SOLVENT – THIS WILL WASH OUT THE LUBRI-CANTS AND DRY OUT THE PACKINGS.
- To clean the air cap and fluid tip, remove them, soak in suitable solvent and wipe clean with a clean cloth. If the holes are plugged, use a wooden toothpick to remove

any material particles. NEVER use a needle or any other metal object as this may damage the holes and result in imperfect spray patterns. When reassembling the fluid tip take care not to overtighten (5-10 in. lb. torque is recommended) or cross thread the fluid tip into the gun body.

#### Note

If water is used as a solvent to clean the gun, spray paint thinner or mineral spirits through the gun after cleaning to remove any excess moisture and protect parts.

After cleaning the spray gun, apply a few drops of light household oil to the fluid needle (8) next to the packing retainer (12). All springs should be given a coating of light grease periodically.

## HINTS FOR GOOD SPRAYING RESULTS

- Hold the gun perpendicular to the surface, 6" to 8" distance.
- Follow contour.
- Overlap each stroke 50%.
- Ends are feathered by triggering. That is, begin stroke before pulling trigger and releasing just before ending the stroke.
- Spray edges and corners first. This will reduce overspray while providing good coverage on corners.
- Don't arc strokes, move the gun parallel to work.

Your pattern should normally be shaped like this.



If not, see Troubleshooting guide below.

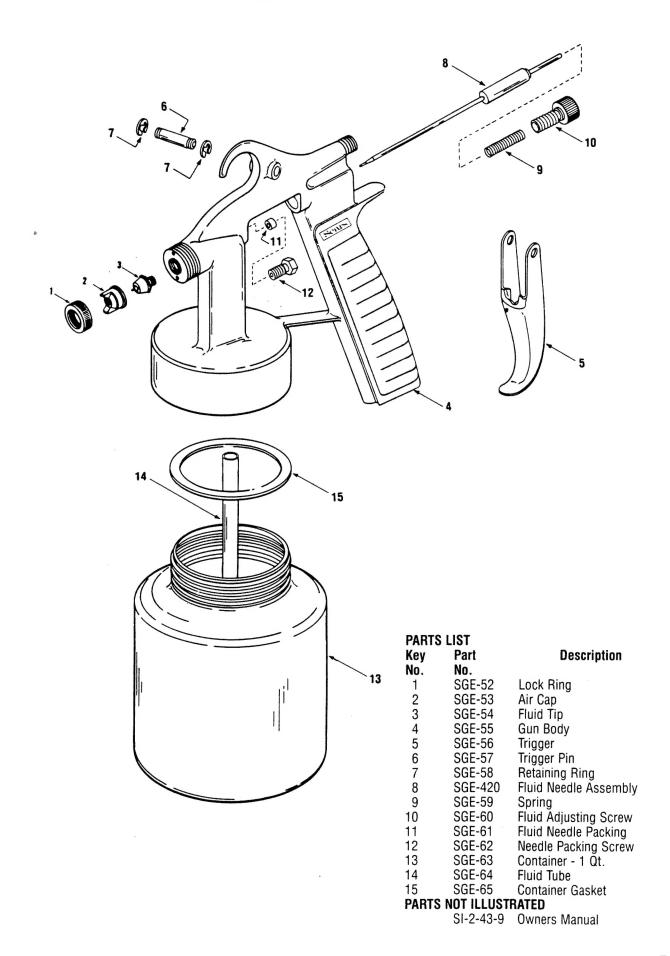
#### TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

PROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
Heavy top or bottom pattern.  Heavy right or left side pattern.	Material build-up on air cap or fluid tip. Partially plugged horn holes, center holes or fluid tip hole.	Detrmine where material build-up is by inverting cap and test spraying. If pattern shape stays in same position, the condition is caused by material build-up on fluid tip. If pattern changes with cap movement, the condition is in the air cap.
)		Soak cap or tip in suitable solvent and wipe clean. To clean orifices use a broom straw or toothpick. Never use a wire or hard instrument. This damages holes and distorts spray pattern.
Heavy center pattern.	Too much material.	Reduce fluid flow or increase air pressure.  WARNING  RISK OF INJURY OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. DO NOT EXCEED 50 PSIG AT ANY TIME.
	Material too thick.	Thin material.
Split spray pattern.	Not enough material.	Reduce air pressure or increase fluid flow.

# TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (Cont'd)

'ROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
nproper spray pattern.	Gun improperly adjusted.  Dirty air cap.	Readjust gun following instructions carefully.  Clean air cap.
	Fluid tip obstructed.	Clean.
Vill not spray.  Tuid leakage from packing stainer nut.	Sluggish needle.	Lubricate.
	No air pressure at gun.	Check air lines.
	Screw not open enough.	Open fluid adjusting screw.
	Packing nut loose.	Tighten, but not so tight as to grip needle.
	Packing worn or dry.	Replace packing or lubricate. See "Mainte- nance."
ripping from fluid tip.	Dry packing.	Lubricate. See page 5.
	Sluggish needle.	Lubricate. See page 5.
	Loose fluid adjusting screw.	Tighten fluid adjusting screw (10).
	Tight packing nut.	Adjust. See page 4.
luns and sags.	Too much material for spray pace.	Reduce pressure and readjust.
	Material too thin.	Remix or spray light coats.
	Gun tilted on an angle.	
xcessive overspray.	Too much atomization air pressure.	Hold gun at right angle to work.
Acessive overspray.		Reduce pressure.
	Gun too far from surface.	Check distance. See "Hints for Good Spraying Results" on page 5.
	Improper stroking, i.e., arcing, moving too fast.	Move at moderate pace, parallel to work surface. See "Hints for Good Spraying Results" on page 5.
xcessive fog.	Too much or quick drying thinner.	Remix.
	Too much atomization air pressure.	Reduce.
hin, sandy coarse finish rying before it flows out.	Gun too far from surface.	Move gun closer to surface. See "Hints for Good Spraying Results" on page 5.
	Too much air pressure.	Reduce pressure.
	Improper thinner.	Follow paint manufacturer's instructions.
hick dimpled finish "orange eel." Too much material parsely atomized.	Gun too close to surface.	Move gun away from the surface. See "Hints for
	Air pressure too low.	Good Spraying Results" on page 5. Increase air pressure or reduce fluid pressure.
		WARNING
		WAIIIII
		RISK OF INJURY OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE. DO NOT EXCEED 50 PSIG AT ANY TIME.
	Improper thinner.	Follow paint manufacturer's instructions.
	Improper thinner.  Material not thoroughly mixed.	Follow paint manufacturer's instructions.  Mix thoroughly.

## **PARTS DRAWING**





# CRAFTSMAN SPRAY GUN

**SERVICE** 

Now that you have purchased your Craftsman Spray Gun, should a need ever exist for repair parts or service, simply contact any Sears Service Center and most Sears, Roebuck and Co. stores. Be sure to provide all pertinent facts when you call or vist.

MODEL NO. 919.155100

The model number of your Craftsman Spray Gun will be found stamped on the gun handle. Always mention the model number in all correspondence when ordering repair parts.

# HOW TO ORDER REPAIR PARTS

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOL-LOWING INFORMATION:

- PART NUMBER
- PART DESCRIPTION
- MODEL NUMBER
- NAME OF ITEM

All parts listed may be ordered from any Sears Service Center and most Sears stores.

If the parts you need are not stocked locally, your order will be electronically transmitted to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Center for handling.